

the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 511, strike subsection (g) and insert the following:

(g) SEPARATE VOTE REQUIREMENT FOR INDUCTION OF MEN AND WOMEN.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) Clause 12 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States empowers Congress with the responsibility to “raise and support Armies”.

(B) The United States first required military conscription in the American Civil War under the Civil War Military Draft Act of 1863.

(C) The Selective Services Act of 1917 authorized the President to draft additional forces beyond the volunteer force to support exceedingly high demand for additional forces when the U.S. entered the first World War.

(D) The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was the first authorization by Congress for conscription in peacetime but limited the President's induction authority to “no greater number of men than the Congress shall hereafter make specific appropriation for from time to time”.

(E) Congress allowed induction authority to lapse in 1947.

(F) Congress reinstated the President's induction authority under the Selective Service Act of 1948 to raise troops for United States participation in the Korean War.

(G) Congress maintained the President's induction authority under the Selective Service Act of 1948 through the beginning of the Vietnam War.

(H) Congress passed additional reforms to the draft under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 in response to issues arising from United States engagement in the Vietnam War.

(I) Congress prohibited any further use of the draft after July 1, 1973.

(J) If a president seeks to reactivate the use of the draft, Congress would have to enact a law providing authorization for this purpose

(2) AMENDMENT.—Section 17 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3815) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection: Section 17 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3815) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) No person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces unless Congress first passes and there is enacted—

“(1) a law expressly authorizing such induction into service; and

“(2) a law authorizing separately—

“(A) the number of male persons subject to such induction into service; and

“(B) the number of female persons subject to such induction into service.”.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the amendments made by subsections (d) and (g) shall take effect 1 year after such date of enactment.

SA 4542. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appro-

priations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

Strike section 511.

SA 4543. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 511(d)(4), strike the period at the end of subparagraph (B)(ii) and insert the following: “; and

(C) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(p) No person may be inducted for training and service under this title if such person—

“(1) has a dependent child and the other parent of the dependent child has been inducted for training or service under this title unless the person volunteers for such induction; or

“(2) has a dependent child who has no other living parent.”.

SA 4544. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

In section 511, strike subsection (g) and insert the following:

(g) ENACTMENT OF AUTHORIZATION REQUIRED FOR DRAFT.—

(1) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(A) Clause 12 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution of the United States empowers Congress with the responsibility to “raise and support Armies”.

(B) The United States first required military conscription in the American Civil War under the Civil War Military Draft Act of 1863.

(C) The Selective Services Act of 1917 authorized the President to draft additional forces beyond the volunteer force to support exceedingly high demand for additional forces when the U.S. entered the first World War.

(D) The Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 was the first authorization by Congress for conscription in peacetime but limited the President's induction authority to “no greater number of men than the Congress shall hereafter make specific appropriation for from time to time”.

(E) Congress allowed induction authority to lapse in 1947.

(F) Congress reinstated the President's induction authority under the Selective Serv-

ice Act of 1948 to raise troops for United States participation in the Korean War.

(G) Congress maintained the President's induction authority under the Selective Service Act of 1948 through the beginning of the Vietnam War.

(H) Congress passed additional reforms to the draft under the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 in response to issues arising from United States engagement in the Vietnam War.

(I) Congress prohibited any further use of the draft after July 1, 1973.

(J) If a president seeks to reactivate the use of the draft, Congress would have to enact a law providing authorization for this purpose

(2) AMENDMENT.—Section 17 of the Military Selective Service Act (50 U.S.C. 3815) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(d) No person shall be inducted for training and service in the Armed Forces unless Congress first passes and there is enacted a law expressly authorizing such induction into service and specifying the total number of persons that may be so inducted.”.

(h) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall take effect on the date of the enactment of this Act, except that the amendments made by subsections (d) and (g) shall take effect 1 year after such date of enactment.

SA 4545. Mr. CORNYN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

SEC. . ADVERSE INFORMATION IN CASES OF TRAFFICKING.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Fair Credit Reporting Act (15 U.S.C. 1681 et seq.) is amended by inserting after section 605B the following:

“§ 605C Adverse information in cases of trafficking

“(a) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

“(1) TRAFFICKING DOCUMENTATION.—The term ‘trafficking documentation’ means—

“(A) documentation of—

“(i) a determination by a Federal or State governmental entity that a consumer is a victim of trafficking; or

“(ii) a determination by a court of competent jurisdiction that a consumer is a victim of trafficking; and

“(B) documentation that identifies items of adverse information that should not be furnished by a consumer reporting agency because the items resulted from the severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking of which the consumer is a victim.

“(2) VICTIM OF TRAFFICKING.—The term ‘victim of trafficking’ means a person who is a victim of a severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking, as those terms are defined in section 103 of the Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 (22 U.S.C. 7102).

“(b) ADVERSE INFORMATION.—A consumer reporting agency may not furnish a consumer report containing any adverse item of information about a consumer that resulted from a severe form of trafficking in persons or sex trafficking if the consumer has provided trafficking documentation to the consumer reporting agency.

“(c) RULEMAKING.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this section, the Director shall promulgate regulations to implement subsection (a).

“(2) CONTENTS.—The regulations issued pursuant to paragraph (1) shall establish a method by which consumers shall submit trafficking documentation to consumer reporting agencies.”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS AMENDMENT.—The table of contents of the Fair Credit Reporting Act is amended by inserting after the item relating to section 605B the following:

“605C. Adverse information in cases of trafficking.”.

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply on the date that is 30 days after the date on which the Director of the Bureau of Consumer Financial Protection issues a rule pursuant to section 605C(c) of the Fair Credit Reporting Act, as added by subsection (a) of this section. Any rule issued by the Director to implement such section 605C shall be limited to preventing a consumer reporting agency from furnishing a consumer report containing any adverse item of information about a consumer that resulted from trafficking.

SA 4546. Mr. MERKLEY (for himself and Mr. YOUNG) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle G of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1283. CONTINGENCY PLAN RELATING TO FLOATING OIL STORAGE AND OFF-LOADING VESSEL SAFER.

(a) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the condition of the floating storage and offloading vessel (FSO) *Safer* in the port of Hodeidah in Yemen poses a significant threat to the economic, ecological, and humanitarian environment of the countries bordering the Red Sea;

(2) the Houthis have repeatedly obstructed efforts by the international community, including the United Nations, to inspect and repair the FSO *Safer*;

(3) a spill of the nearly 1,000,000 barrels of crude oil contained in the FSO *Safer*, four times the amount spilled in the *Exxon Valdez* disaster in 1989, would result in devastating ecological damage to the unique environment of the Red Sea, and would profoundly damage fishing industries along both sides of the Red Sea Coast, especially in Yemen;

(4) a spill from the FSO *Safer* would—

(A) block a vital shipping lane through which 10 percent of annual trade transits; and

(B) disrupt international trade during a time in which countries around the world continue efforts to recover from the COVID-19 pandemic;

(5) the people of Yemen continue to face dire circumstances, and such circumstances would be exacerbated by a spill from the FSO *Safer* because such a spill would close of the port of Hodeidah, through which ⅓ of Yemen's food is transferred, and result in the potential for widespread famine and malnutrition; and

(6) Congress should encourage the efforts of various parties, including the United Nations and other regional stakeholders, to resolve the dangerous situation posed by the FSO *Safer* and find a lasting solution to the crisis, including by contributing financially to efforts—

(A) to prevent an oil spill from the FSO *Safer*; and

(B) in the event of such a spill, to mitigate the effects of the spill.

(b) CONTINGENCY PLAN.—

(1) INTERAGENCY WORKING GROUP.—Not later than 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State shall establish an interagency working group consisting of representatives of relevant Federal agencies, including the Department of Defense, the United States Mission to the United Nations, the United States Agency for International Development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency, to develop a contingency plan to be implemented in the event a crude oil leak from, or an explosion on, the FSO *Safer*.

(2) REPORT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of State and representatives of the interagency working group established under paragraph (1) shall submit to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate and the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives a report on the status of the contingency plan developed under that paragraph that describes—

(i) the options available to the United States Government for mitigating the economic, ecological, and humanitarian crises that would result from a disaster related to the FSO *Safer*; and

(ii) the steps already taken by the United States Government and international and regional stakeholders—

(I) to encourage a diplomatic solution to the situation; and

(II) to prepare for the eventuality that a disaster may occur before such a solution is reached.

SA 4547. Mr. WHITEHOUSE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place in title X, insert the following:

SEC. 10. ADMISSION OF ESSENTIAL SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO PROMOTE AND PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY INNOVATION BASE.

(a) SPECIAL IMMIGRANT STATUS.—In accordance with the procedures established under subsection (f)(1), and subject to the numerical limitations under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary of Homeland Security may provide an alien described in subsection (b) (and the spouse and children of the alien if accompanying or following to join the alien) with the status of a special immigrant under section 101(a)(27) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(27)), if the alien—

(1) submits a classification petition under section 204(a)(1)(G)(i) of such Act (8 U.S.C. 1154(a)(1)(G)(i)); and

(2) is otherwise eligible to receive an immigrant visa and is otherwise admissible to the United States for permanent residence.

(b) ALIENS DESCRIBED.—An alien is described in this subsection if—

(1) the alien—

(A) is employed by a United States employer and engaged in work to promote and protect the National Security Innovation Base;

(B) is engaged in basic or applied research, funded by the Department of Defense, through a United States institution of higher education (as defined in section 101 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001)); or

(C) possesses scientific or technical expertise that will advance the development of critical technologies identified in the National Defense Strategy or the National Defense Science and Technology Strategy, required by section 218 of the John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (Public Law 115-232; 132 Stat. 1679); and

(2) the Secretary of Defense issues a written statement to the Secretary of Homeland Security confirming that the admission of the alien is essential to advancing the research, development, testing, or evaluation of critical technologies described in paragraph (1)(C) or otherwise serves national security interests.

(c) NUMERICAL LIMITATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The total number of principal aliens who may be provided special immigrant status under this section may not exceed—

(A) 10 in each of fiscal years 2022 through 2030; and

(B) 100 in fiscal year 2031 and each fiscal year thereafter.

(2) EXCLUSION FROM NUMERICAL LIMITATION.—Aliens provided special immigrant status under this section shall not be counted against the numerical limitations under sections 201(d), 202(a), and 203(b)(4) of the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 U.S.C. 1151(d), 1152(a), and 1153(b)(4)).

(d) DEFENSE COMPETITION FOR SCIENTISTS AND TECHNICAL EXPERTS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Defense shall develop and implement a process to select, on a competitive basis from among individuals described in subsection (b), individuals for recommendation to the Secretary of Homeland Security for special immigrant status under subsection (a).

(e) AUTHORITIES.—In carrying out this section, the Secretary of Defense shall authorize appropriate personnel of the Department of Defense to use all personnel and management authorities available to the Department, including—

(1) the personnel and management authorities provided to the science and technology reinvention laboratories;

(2) the Major Range and Test Facility Base (as defined in 196(i) of title 10, United States Code); and

(3) the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency.

(f) PROCEDURES.—Not later than 1 year after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Homeland Security and Secretary of Defense shall jointly establish policies and procedures implementing this section, which shall include procedures for—

(1) processing of petitions for classification submitted under subsection (a)(1) and applications for an immigrant visa or adjustment of status, as applicable; and

(2) thorough processing of any required security clearances.

(g) FEES.—The Secretary of Homeland Security shall establish a fee—

(1) to be charged and collected to process an application filed under this section; and